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This study was conducted to determine means for more effective communication among librarians, professional organizations, public officials, and the general public in order to improve Ohio library service. The analysis of communications involved field interviews, an examination of newsclippings and publications, and use of information from a recent questionnaire sent to Ohio head librarians. Recommendations for State Library activities involve expansion of the newly established Information Resources and Services Division in order to reach state agencies; establishment of a public information department to assist local public libraries in improving communication programs; formation of an Ohio Library Public Relations Council to assist the State Library in developing state-wide public library communications programs; developing the Union Catalog Department of the State Library into a bibliographic center; planning and coordination of inter-library communication for all types of Ohio libraries; and addition of consultants on special libraries, urban problems, and federal programs to the staff. Suggestions for local public libraries include more involvement of local officials in communications programs; cooperation with school officers, other agencies, and other local libraries; development of short and long-range plans for a more effective program; and study of library use in order to reach non-users (JB)

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A Survey of Ohio Libraries

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

This study has been conducted within the general framework of the Ohio Library Study and specifically within the scope of the project statement developed by Professor Blasingame. According to that statement the purpose of the study "is to explore possibilities for more effective communication among librarians, professional organizations, public officials and the public at large toward the end of improving library service."

The communications analysis was designed primarily as a desk study but field interviews were conducted to validate the conclusions which the various data examined seemed to indicate. Interviews were conducted with eleven State Library staff members, one university librarian and twenty-five Ohio public librarians plus the Executive Director of the OLA-OLTA. In addition, the surveyor reviewed the extensive interview notes taken by the staff of Nelson Associates in their study of the Ohio State Library.[1]

A primary source of information was the Analysis of Questionnaires Addressed to the Chief Librarians of the 264 Libraries of the State of Ohio (Ohio Library Survey, July 1967, unpublished). Whenever in this paper reference is made to "the questionnaire" or when statistical data is furnished without reference, this is the source used.

Other data examined included back files of News From the State Library, the OLA Bulletin, the Ohio Library Trustee, and Side Lines From the State Library. Other sources examined are included in the footnotes which are at the end of the text. In addition to the analysis of news clippings presented in Table III the surveyor also read a sample of the clippings for the past 18 months.

It will be noted that no attempt has been made to compare the communications of Ohio libraries either in quality or quantity with those of other states. There are two reasons for this fact. First, the question of how well or how much Ohio libraries communicate vis-a-vis other states is irrelevant. The relevant question deals with the effectiveness of communications by Ohio libraries in terms of their own situation and needs. Second is the fact that so far as could be discovered no other states have examined library communications in a like manner and comparable data do not exist.

It is a basic premise of this study that communication is inevitable whether or not the library is an active participant in the process. The library whose staff maintains an aloof "people-know-where-we-are-if-they-want-us" stance is originating a message just as surely as is the staff which designs a book-oriented program to meet an identified community need and publicizes that program extensively. The difference is that in the first case the message is being shaped negatively by circumstance while in the latter the library becomes an active element in the process of shaping public opinion.

Since this investigation has been spread over several months, I have been highly impressed with the improved communications posture evident at the Ohio State Library under Joseph Schubert's direction. Many programs which several months ago appeared to be strong recommendations for this report are already under way. Notable among these is the publication Side Lines from the State Library which is aimed primarily at State Library staff members. Even more impressive is the Management Advancement Current Awareness Project (MACAP) which is doing much to bring the information potential of the State Library to the attention of key state officials.

I would like to thank the librarians of Ohio who interrupted their tasks to provide information assistance. Special thanks are due to James Renard, research assistant on the survey,

and to A. Chapman Parsons, Executive Director of Ohio Library Association and Ohio Library Trustee Association. Primarily, thanks are due to Ralph Blasingame for the opportunity to conduct this most interesting assignment.

F. William Summers
Tallahassee, Florida

CHAPTER I

THE STATE LIBRARY

Summary of Recommendations Pertaining to Communications with State Agencies

1. The positive action displayed in the establishment of the Information Resources and Services Division should be extended to include the governmental service unit recommended by Nelson Associates as soon as possible.

2. The staff of the new unit should be specialized on an agency basis.

3. Interest profiles which can be converted to machine readable format should be prepared for each state agency and a system of notifying agencies of pertinent material should be developed.

4. The new unit should provide leadership for developing a long-range plan for developing information resources needed by State agencies.

There are many indications that the Ohio State Library has until recently not taken action to develop a strong program of informing state agencies about its services. This situation reached crisis proportions in 1963 when a legislative commission recommended abolition of the Library. Additional indications that the library function is not clearly understood may be inferred from the fact that until the current legislative session not a single new State Library position had been funded from general revenue funds in at least a dozen years.

Perhaps even more telling is the fact that when the librarian began a series of visits to other State agencies to discuss the library services which were available, he met with enthusiastic responses. As a result of these visits an interest profile depicting the subject interests of each agency visited was prepared and the librarian began informing agencies of publications coinciding with their interests. The librarian in charge of this service reported an approximate 30% response to these notifications. Certainly this service should be expanded in agency coverage and refined in technique. Librarians may lament that in past years this vital area of service has been neglected; it must be regretted even more that government in Ohio has operated for so many years without the solid information base which a strong State Library service could provide. While it is true that many agencies have their own information system and some have rather creditable libraries, even these agencies could benefit from a broad based State Library service.

The recent establishment of the Information Resources and Services (IR) Division of the State Library is a significant step in the proper direction. "In a very real sense the new Division constitutes a special library for State government and for supplementing the reference and information resources of other Ohio Libraries."[2]

In their study of the Ohio State Library, Nelson Associates recommended that the State Library "establish a governmental service unit whose exclusive function is to provide professional librarian assistance to other State agencies and the legislature. The unit should be established at the earliest possible time with an initial staff of three professionals."[3]

This surveyor strongly endorses this recommendation. It would seem logical that each of the three positions be assigned a specific group of State agencies. These assignments should be based on rational allocations of agencies so that each of the new staff members can develop knowledge about the concerns and problems of a logically selected group of agencies. From this step should come an increased understanding on the part of State agencies of the role which library services can play in their day-to-day operations. The Library staff will receive the benefit of an increasingly clear view of the information needs of State agencies which, when translated into book selection and policy formulation, will further increase the Library's ability to serve.

Relatively precise interest profiles which indicate the subject interests and information needs of each agency should be prepared for State agencies and material matching an agency's interests should be promptly brought to its attention.

In designing the interest profiles thought should be given to the eventual conversion of a large part of this operation to automatic storage and retrieval equipment. The capability to handle this type of interest-information response system should be one of the design criteria for any computer-based systems planned for the Library.

A significant part of the governmental service unit's work will be accomplished through the advice and assistance provided to agencies which maintain their own information services whether these are simple office collections or fairly large libraries. The State Library should provide strong leadership in preparing a long-range plan for the development of necessary library services in State agencies.

The Library staff will need to carefully delineate their roles in this regard. While they cannot appear to interfere with any agency's prerogatives, at the same time they should seek to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort and materials and insofar as possible insure the maximum exploitation of existing resources. The inter-agency advisory committee proposed by Nelson Associates can provide valuable assistance in this regard.[4]

CHAPTER II

COMMUNICATIONS WITH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Summary of Recommendations Pertaining to Communcations with Public Libraries

1. The State Library should establish a Public Information Department with necessary staff support to assist local libraries in improving communications programs. This Department should also provide liaison with statewide communications groups and organizations.

2. An Ohio Library Public Relations Council should be formed to assist the State Library in developing statewide communications programs relating to public library service. Members of the Council should be chosen from library public relations practitioners in the State. The Council's work should be funded from State Library funds.

3. Plans should be made to budget substantial sums to the work of the Public Information

Department for workshops with local librarians, production of posters, printed materials, radio and television materials, etc.

4. The sign-making service now provided by the State Library should be eliminated.

5. The State Library should cooperate with the Ohio Library Association, the American Library Association, National Library Week and similar agencies to encourage Ohio librarians to improve community information programs at the local level.

6. The Ohio State Library in the development and implementation of standards, regulations, and legislation should encourage librarians and library boards to carry out public information activities. Neither local communities nor the State of Ohio should be expected to invest significant sums in libraries which are unable or unwilling to actively seek public use and interest.

Public Information Department

Some Ohio libraries have developed outstanding public information programs. Unusually fine printed materials are prepared in all of the larger libraries and many high quality radio and television programs are presented. These relatively large libraries are also able to obtain press coverage of library events and feature articles which interpret their many services to the community.

As one moves away from the larger libraries to the smaller the quality of public information activities begins to deteriorate and diminish to the point that the smallest libraries are largely unseen and unheard. Yet active communication is more critical for the smallest library than for the largest. The large library by virtue of its size, great resources, and multiple service outlets, will always attract a significant usership. The smaller library, because of its single location, generally shorter hours and limited resources, must make a substantial impact upon its community in order to achieve maximum utilization.

Most Ohio librarians lack the time and talent to sustain programs of community information. The State Library should add a Public Information Department which will be responsible for assisting libraries with communications problems and for preparing programs and materials which can benefit local libraries.

Functioning at the state level this department could provide valuable liaison with statewide media groups such as the Ohio Association of Broadcasters, newspaper associations, newspaper chains, wire services, etc.

Library Public Relations Council

Some of the country's best library public information practitioners are now employed in Ohio libraries. While it is true that too few libraries can afford this type of talent the fact remains that the public and community relations staffs of the larger libraries constitute a major talent resource which should be brought into play in increasing the effectiveness of library communications statewide.

Conversations with a number of these staff members indicate that they now meet informally on an infrequent basis. These meetings are primarily for sharing of ideas and techniques. This group should be organized into a Library Public Relations Council and through the Public Information Department funds should be made available for its work. With leadership and encouragement from the State Library this Council could become a potent source of ideas for programs which could be operated on a statewide basis.

Unlike commercial enterprises libraries are not or should not be in competition with one another. For this reason a high degree of cooperation can and should exist among libraries. It is not difficult to envision the operation of a system in which posters like the excellent examples prepared in the Dayton Public Library could be used statewide. Radio and television programs and spot announcements which could be used statewide could be developed. If it is possible for a great many broadcasting outlets to carry messages urging citizens to attend the church of their choice or to use the zip code, it should not be difficult to arrange similar messages pointing out the value of using the nearest public library.

There are many programs which could originate in such a creative and talented group. One state is bringing together its most talented children's librarians to design a statewide summer reading program with all of the necessary materials prepared by the State Library and made available to libraries. It is felt that this program will save the large libraries the significant man hours invested in preparing these programs individually and will also provide smaller libraries with a program superior to the homegrown or commercially-produced variety.

Many library staffs spend substantial time and effort developing superior booklists and promotional materials which could with occasional minor adaptation be used by many other libraries.

These are but a few of the types of programs and activities which could emanate from the Public Relations Council working with and through the Public Information Department in the State Library. There should be no doubt that this will be a costly program. Communications is an extremely expensive process. Librarians and library boards need to examine the great resources which other private and public institutions devote to catching the eye and ear of the public and ask themselves is there really a viable alternative if the library's message is relevant. In 1967 Ohio public libraries spent $34,233,436 in operating funds.[5] As little as 1% of that sum invested in professionally-planned programs of statewide impact might drastically improve the library image in Ohio; 5% so invested could potentially create a revolution in usage and understanding of the value of community libraries.

Sign Service

The State Library sign service, while seemingly a good idea, has become irrelevant. During fiscal 1967, 650 signs were made for libraries and total income was slightly more than $100.[6] This isolated service is not significant and in every community librarians should be able to locate sign makers who can meet their needs. The State Library will continue to need signs for its own purposes and this operation should be transferred to the Technical Process Department.

Improving Local Library Communications

The available relevant information and field visit experiences lead to the conclusion that even though many libraries are small and understaffed, Ohio librarians, given limited training and technical skills, could and would do a better job in utilizing the less sophisticated means of communications.

One of the first tasks of the Public Information Department and the Library Public Relations Council should be to develop with the assistance of appropriate groups and individuals a series of workshops designed to improve the communications skills of Ohio library staff members. While the recommendations made in this and other reports for strengthening the State Library can result in significant improvement, it is also true that to a great extent both State and local library programs succeed or fail by virtue of the opinion which the local citizen holds of his library. Any program or activity which the State Library can sponsor which promises to improve this opinion is well worth the investment of time and money.

All available sources should be tapped in this effort. OLA and the Library Public Relations Council should jointly review past utilization of the National Library Week Program in Ohio to determine how this program can be more creatively used. Similar reviews should be made of other external sources.

CHAPTER III

COMMUNICATIONS AMONG LIBRARIES

Summary of Recommendations Pertaining to Communications Among Libraries

1. The recommendations in the Nelson Associates study relating to the Union Catalog and the development of a rapid transportation and communication system should receive a high priority for implementation.

2. The State Library Union Catalog should become the link between public libraries and the Ohio Colleges Bibliographic Center. As soon as this link is established LSCA Title III funds should be utilized to accelerate the development of both centers.

3. In planning for inter-library communication greater concern should be given to including Ohio's many strong special libraries among the State's bibliographic resources.

4. In its administration of LSCA grants the State Library should give high priority to the development of regional cooperative and planning councils like the present Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries (SWORL), the Miami Valley Librarians group and the greater Cleveland Administrators group.

5. The State Library and the Department of Education should jointly develop and promulgate a statement on the areas of service of each type of library particularly spelling out the responsibilities of local school boards and library boards, and the service relationships which should exist between public libraries and public schools.

Development of a Public Library Bibliographic Center

In their report on the State Library, Nelson Associates recommended that the Union Catalog Department of the State Library be developed into a bibliographic center and suggested several means of accomplishing this task. They also suggested that a rapid communications and delivery system linking all public libraries in the State be established.[7] In the opinion of this surveyor these projects should receive the highest of priorities. The Union Catalog as it stands represents a significant resource. Plans for developing the catalog into a bibliographic center should be a key part of the State's plan for Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act.

It is understood that a thorough study of the State Library Union Catalog and the union catalog covering the greater Cleveland area which is maintained at Western Reserve University is now underway. This study will undoubtedly indicate directions for future growth and development.

In planning the new role for the Union Catalog, great care should be taken to insure that this project and the Ohio College Association Bibliographic Center project move forward in concert. Particular care should be taken to insure compatibility of systems so that inter-communication of the two centers can easily be accomplished and the two eventually merged.

One important additional service which the Catalog could easily render with minor modification in operating procedures would be to serve as a check point to prevent the discard of the last known copy of a book in the State.

Contributor libraries could notify the Union Catalog of discards as is now done, but agree to hold the discards for an agreed upon time to enable the Union Catalog staff to determine that another copy of the book is held in a contributing library. If there are no other known copies and the librarian wishes to discard the book he could be requested to transfer it to the State Library. Libraries contributing to the Union Catalog own 13,523,138 volumes representing 59% of the total public library book resources in the State.[8] It is true that not all of these volumes are represented in the Union Catalog but since the Catalog dates back to the 1930's the cards represent a substantial resource covering a significant portion of public library holdings.

One problem which will need to be resolved prior to enlarging the Catalog's operation is the degree to which cards from many libraries are required to enable the Catalog to perform its functions. Collections of contributing libraries range from more than three million to slightly more than 50,000. As Table I indicates the largest concentration of contributors is in the range of 150,000-200,000 volumes with an equal number spread among the larger categories. In the light of this distribution it is questionable that the six libraries which own fewer than 150,000 volumes are contributing a significant number of unique items. A cost-benefit relationship question could also be raised about the ten libraries which are between 150,000-200,000 volumes.

Before making major changes in the Catalog and certainly prior to making plans for conversion to automatic equipment it will be necessary to know how many contributors are needed. It may well be that simply including the eight libraries holding more than 500,000 volumes would assure complete coverage of public library holdings. These libraries are adding nearly 700,000 volumes annually and it is quite likely that the comprehensiveness of the Catalog would not suffer if they were the only source of inputs.

Increased Long-Range Planning

Ohio public librarians and library boards need to begin participating in programs for long-range planning for library resources and programs. Questionnaire returns indicated that slightly more than half of the libraries have, "a plan for development in the coming few years." While most libraries have a planning committee it is clear that to a very large degree these committees are concerned almostexclusively with planning for physical facilities. This is borne out by the fact that only 37 of the 130 responding librarians reported a survey of the library program. In the 21 cases in which an external surveyor was used it could be either determined or reasonably assumed because of the surveyor selected that the plan dealt with physical facilities.

When asked to indicate the kinds of staff additions which will be needed in the next five years the responses indicated that Chief Librarians expect to need slightly more of the same types of positions which now exist in libraries.

The analysis of newspaper clippings contained in Table III indicates a very low level of activity in long-range planning.

One of the growing concerns of government at all levels is the development of long-range plans to insure the orderly growth and development of services to meet future needs. In several areas notably the Miami River Valley, in southwestern Ohio and in the greater Cleveland area librarians have established more or less informal groups to discuss mutual problems. This is a healthy trend which should be encouraged. In its administration of State and Federal funds and in the preparation of library standards the State Library should seek to encourage joint long-range planning among the libraries in each county and among groups of counties which form natural areas for cooperative services. Regional library planning groups like those mentioned above should be encouraged to seek status as legal entities so that public funds for this work can be obtained from the State Library and other sources. The State Library in its work with local budgeting officials and local library boards should stress the necessity for long-range planning.

In utilizing State and Federal funds the State Library should give priority to projects which are developed under a county or regional planning group. Library officials who are unwilling to look to the future and plan cooperatively with their neighbors for service to all the citizens of an area cannot hope to provide the full range of modern library services. Librarians and library boards who are content to lead an isolated budget to budget, "doing-the-best-we-can" existence will not be able to participate in meeting the demands of the future.

State Library consultants should maintain close liaison with these regional planning councils to assure that as regional plans are developed these will fit into the framework of a statewide plan for library growth.

School and Public Library Relationships

The area of school and public library relationships is perhaps the single most significant area of communications failure. The gap between practice in Ohio and many other like-situated states is perhaps great enough to be called a cultural lag.

In responding to the survey questionnaire, 38% of the chief librarians related their interest in "expanding resources to assist students" and "increasing cooperation with schools" as very high, and 32% indicated the library board shared this interest. In the question relating to deposit collections, 41% of the librarians indicated that deposit collections are supplied to schools. Nearly 15% of Ohio's public library boards continue to operate school libraries in school buildings and in the 100,000-500,000 volume category; 38½% of the boards operate school libraries. In only a small proportion, about 10% of the cases, does the library board receive payment for these services.

There continues to be a serious public library involvement in the school library program. The fact that 172 (or 67%) of Ohio's public libraries are school district libraries with library boards appointed by the local Board of Education has quite likely caused a strong focus on the service needs of the public schools. While it is outside the scope of this study an examination of the public library situation inevitably leads to the conclusion that Ohio must have a seriously deficient school library program.

If public library service is to make its own unique contribution to the educating of Ohio's citizens, it cannot at the same time absorb the functions of school libraries. To provide leadership to local library boards and to local school boards in determining the role of each type of agency representatives of the State Library and the State Department of Education should promptly begin discussions leading to the publication of a joint policy statement spelling out the responsibilities of the school board for school library service and the public library board for public library service. The statement should indicate clearly the proper areas of cooperation between the two types of library service and the areas in which each should operate its own program.

Once published, the statement should be the subject of workshop conferences between representatives of the State agencies and appropriate local officials and boards. In preparing standards and administering grants each State agency should be guided by the principles contained in the statement and reasonable time tables for shifting school library service over to school board operation should be outlined. In these steps those areas where coordinated and cooperative service is clearly possible should be carefully highlighted for detailed exploration by local officials.

CHAPTER IV

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SPECIAL GROUPS

Summary of Recommendations Relating to Communications with Special Groups or in Special Areas

1. The State Library should add a consultant on special libraries to its staff.

2. The State Library should add a special consultant on urban problems and Federal programs to its staff.

3. For the immediate future the State Librarian and the State Library Board should have access to experienced,broadly-skilled public relations counsel.

4. The State Library and the Ohio Library Association should formalize their mutual areas of responsibility in a joint policy statement.

Special Libraries

Special libraries constitute perhaps one of the most significant economic and bibliographic resources of the state. The Ohio Directory of Libraries, 1967 lists 126 special libraries and carries at the end of the listing an indication that the list is incomplete. The Special Library Association states that it has approximately 370 members in Ohio.[9]

The State of Ohio has by many official acts indicated that it is a matter of public policy to develop a strong industrial climate. Given this goal, assistance from the State Library to help the business and industrial firms of the state in improving their information handling capability is quite clearly in the public interest and consistent with public policy.

The consultant on special libraries should be a person broadly experienced in special library work who could develop much the same relationship with special libraries as the public library consultants have to public libraries. The consultant would provide advice on technical problems, assist with in-service training, gather data on special libraries and most importantly provide assistance to companies wishing to establish or expand library services.

The Special Library consultant should work closely with the Development Department, Agriculture Department and other agencies having frequent contact with the business community to bring the service to the attention of potential users.

This recommendation is admittedly one for which the surveyor could not find precedents. It can be argued that very few, if any, other states have such a program. Nevertheless, Ohio has quite clearly given high priority to the development of its industrial and business climate, there is a need for this service, and the provision of it offers the Ohio State Library a significant opportunity for leadership within the State and within the library profession.

It is doubtful that this service can legally be initiated under the present laws governing the State Library. Necessary legislation should be drafted and included as part of other revisions emerging from the total state study.

Because of its strong industrial nature, Ohio has a large number of special libraries. To the extent that these libraries can be included in the total state program the program will be enriched. Insofar as could be determined communication between public librarians and special librarians is usually not formalized but depends primarily upon informal relationships.

While there are obstacles to the inclusion of special libraries in statewide reference networks the rewards to be gained in access to many unique resources would seem to justify the efforts required.

Urban Problems and Federal Programs

Ohio librarians have not been able to become active participants in the great Federal programs for social improvement which have been devised in recent years.

Except for several construction projects funded under the Appalachia program evidence could not be found of any non-LSCA Federal dollars being expended in public library programs. Where library participation in Federal programs could be detected it was either passive - accepting job corps members to do tasks in the library, or a traditional part of the library's programs -- Headstart children coming to the library for a story hour, loaning books to a summer school program for children of migrant workers.

In interviews librarians generally indicated frustration in attempting to develop projects in the framework of Federal programs, particularly the poverty programs. Universally there was an expression that assistance from a State Library Consultant is needed to collect information about the library applications of Federal programs, to assist librarians in the preparation of grant proposals and applications and to provide leadership for the conception of programs of action which can enable library services to contribute to social betterment. It was also stressed that this consultant functioning at the State level could act as liaison between librarians and State agencies administering Federal programs to which library services can contribute.

Developing the Image of the State Library

Ohio librarians and library trustees have not had or been given a clear view of the duties and responsibilities of the State Library Board. The objectives which the State Library pursues in its programs have not been clearly articulated. Data to support these conclusions must necessarily be based on less than "hard" sources but the sources are sufficiently varied to indicate at least circumstantially that the statements are valid.

(1) Interviews conducted by Nelson Associates staff members elicited that librarians did not have a clear or in some cases favorable view of the role of the State Library Regional Centers.

(2) Responses to the questionnaire for Ellen Altman's study of the OLA-OLTA indicated that some librarians and trustees tended to confuse the OLA-OLTA with the State Library.[10]

(3) In both the Nelson Associates field interviews and those of this surveyor, it was found that while librarians had strong views on the roles which the State Library should play in library development, there was certainly not a consensus about priorities or methods which should be followed.

These same sources also support the view that the State Library and its Board have passed through a period of enormous tension and confusion and that there is now a purposeful determination to unite under the leadership of a well respected State Librarian and take significant forward strides.

Many of the recommendations contained in the series of studies which will compose the background for the final report on the Ohio Library Study indicate new areas of activity for the State Library, radical changes in existing activities, and elimination of some activities. There are also proposed basic changes in the laws governing the State Library and other libraries.

For all of the foregoing reasons it seems imperative that the State Library Board and the State Librarian have access to public relations counsel which can offer staff skilled in a variety of communications techniques. During the forthcoming transitional period these officials will need to communicate extremely varied messages to quite differently situated audiences; for this reason a firm with diverse staff talents as opposed to a single individual should be selected.

The function proposed here should in no way be confused with the Public Information Department proposed in Chapter III. This is a much more direct and for the immediate future, a much more intensive task than could be expected of the Public Information Department if that unit is to accomplish the important objectives set for it. At a future point when major changes in function and organization have occurred it may be desirable to again analyze the situation and determine whether a need for external counsel continues.

State Library - OLA-OLTA Relationships

In her study of the OLA-OLTA, Ellen Altman recommended, "that a special panel of OLA members and State Library staff be appointed to prepare a detailed policy statement outlining the boundaries and responsibilities of the OLA and the State Library in connection with each other."[11] When a mechanism is functioning smoothly and efficiently it is generally a sound rule not to tinker with it. On the other hand as Altman points out, "Relations in the past are no sure indication of relations in the future especially if the current personnel changes."[12] New levels of activity for the State Library will likely bring new personalities into the picture and each year's elections brings new officers to OLA-OLTA. In addition, increased legislative activity is certain to bring both organizations under increased public scrutiny and it is desirable to have a formal declaration of the point of view from which each is speaking. Altman's recommendation, echoed in this report, should receive a high priority for prompt implementation.

CHAPTER V

LOCAL LIBRARIES

Summary of Recommendations Concerning Communications of Local Libraries

1. Ohio librarians and library boards should strengthen their program of communications with local officials by increased reporting, involvement in planning, seeking advice.

2. In cooperation with local school officers, library officials need to clarify the responsibilities of public school and public libraries for library services to children.

3. Each local board and librarian should review their practices in regard to communications with users of the library and should develop short and long-range plans for developing a more effective program.

4. Librarians should give careful study to the patterns of library usage identifying areas or groups of non-users and should design communications devices which will effectively reach these groups.

5. Local library boards should frequently meet together on a county or regional basis to discuss common problems and explore areas of possible cooperation.

6. Local librarians should establish positive communications links with other similarly purposed educational and welfare agencies. Particular attention should be paid to defining the library's role in programs designed to attack broad social problems.

Relations with Local Officials

Access to an earmarked source of tax revenue has to a large extent insulated Ohio libraries from some of the vagaries of political reality as experienced in other states and probably in other governmental services in Ohio. This fact coupled with the fiscal autonomy which library boards enjoy has made it possible for boards to function without regular or sustained recourse to local government except for budgeting. In responding to the questionnaire only 2.6% of the librarians indicated that they seek advice on library problems from city officials and other non-library agencies once a month or more; 7.4% seek such advice less than once a month; and 20.5% indicate that advice is sought on special occasions. Only 6.9% of the librarians indicated that this source of assistance was "particularly helpful."

In the area of planning, 88 librarians report the existence of a planning committee in the library board, library staff or both. Other responses indicate that in most cases these committees are primarily concerned with planning buildings.

There is apparently not a wide spread tradition for descriptive annual reports among Ohio libraries. It might be noted that this tradition also includes the State Library. Colorful descriptive booklets are prepared in some of the large libraries and the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County publishes its annual report in the form of an 8-page advertising supplement to the Cincinnati Enquirer. Less elaborate but still effective reports are prepared in a few of the smaller libraries. Principally, however, reporting is limited to the annual financial statement which library boards are required to publish in a local newspaper.

If library boards should ever be deprived of access to special sources of funds and be forced to compete with other governmental services for general revenue funds, this prior lack of communication could place them at a serious disadvantage. In the light of the oblique and derogatory references made in the Ohio Tax Commission report in regard to the Intangibles Tax it would not seem at all premature for Ohio public library boards and librarians to begin a serious effort to sharpen the library image with local officials.

Relations with Public Schools

In the chapter on the State Library it was suggested that the State Library and the State Department of Education promulgate a general policy statement spelling out the areas of responsibilities for public schools and public libraries in Ohio. This matter requires careful and prompt discussion and action at the local level as well.

In the questionnaire responses 66-2/3% of the librarians indicated that more than 50% of the users of reference collections were secondary school students and 84.2% reported that students accounted for more than 25% of the adult circulation. An examination of the 1967 *Ohio Directory of Libraries* reveals that in 1966, two-thirds of the circulation of Ohio libraries was to children. It is not unrealistic to assume that at least half of the reported adult circulation was to secondary school and college students. This would mean that only 15-20%

of the circulation of public libraries was to out-of-school adults. In view of these statistics it is all the more disconcerting to learn from the questionnaire returns that 38% of the chief librarians and 31.9% of the library boards (in the opinion of the chief librarians) have a "very high interest" in "expanding resources to assist students and increase cooperation with schools." The same source reveals that 47.2% of the libraries do not have a policy on service to students and 41% do not have a policy on relationships of the public library to schools.

The view of a separate school and public library service has not made strong headway in Ohio. It is equally true that a great many Ohio libraries have for all practical purposes forsaken the adult reader. Human nature, like physical nature, abhors a vacuum. Purposeful adult readers must by now have developed workable alternatives to use of the public library.

It is realized that because of the utilization of the school district as a unit many Ohio libraries have boards which are appointed by school boards (2/3 of the public libraries are school district libraries). Regardless of the method of appointment the public library board has a responsibility to provide service to the entire community. These library boards should promptly begin discussions with local school boards about the serious imbalance of service to school students.

In the opinion of this surveyor it is extremely regrettable that school libraries were not included within the scope of this study because it is clear that without a sudden and substantial improvement in school library programs the public library in Ohio cannot fulfill its basic functions.

Communications with Users

All of the data which the survey developed and the field visit experiences indicated that Ohio librarians do not take advantage of the many communications avenues now open to them because of two factors:

(1) a lack of conviction that such action is important or necessary, and

(2) a lack of practical knowledge about the preparation of messages for various communications channels.

Ohio libraries and to a great extent, libraries everywhere exist in a seller's market. There is an enormous demand for the library's services. This fact is accentuated in Ohio because of the retarded development of school libraries. For much of recent history a library could anticipate a substantial increase in usage if it did little more than open its doors.

It is not difficult to understand that in such a situation librarians and boards may fail to notice that significant segments of the population never enter the library. Faced with "instant users" who will gladly consume all of the service which the librarian can produce, it is not strange that many librarians have not had the time, inclination or energy to design communications programs to reach other, less responsive, members of the community.

The following facts appear to be both pertinent and indicative of the communications silence surrounding local libraries.

(1) Thirty-four libraries (13.2% of the total number of public libraries) do not have telephones. Of these libraries, 24 are School District libraries;one a Joint School District library; four are Association libraries; three are Municipal libraries; and two are Township libraries. The average population served is 1,757. The largest serves 12,276 people and the smallest serves 250 people. (Table II)

(2) The American Library Association prepares and offers to libraries at minimal cost a publicity service which features monthly

spot announcements for radio-television, a suggested topical news release and articles detailing timely publicity suggestions for libraries. The service is designed for small libraries which do not have specialized staff. Only 12 Ohio public libraries subscribe to the service and five of these have public relations staff members.[13]

(3) An analysis of newspaper clippings appearing since January 1, 1966 reveals that 66.4% of the articles pertaining to public libraries are originated by the library and 31.6% originate outside the library. (Table III)

(4) The clipping analysis reveals the following order of library news coverage:

General Announcements	29.6 %
Buildings	25.3 %
Service	16.9 %
Personnel	13.6 %
Finance	12.9 %
Planning	2.1 %

(5) Regularly-scheduled radio programs are utilized by 18 public libraries. Ohio has 195 commercial radio stations.[14] (Table IV)

(6) Fewer than 10 Ohio public libraries have full-time staff members assigned to public information activities.[15]

Communications with Non-users

Ohio librarians have not begun to develop new types of programs or new means of communicating with non-users of the public library particularly those segments of the population whose education, economic condition and social status do not cause them to be among those who seek help from the library.

In reporting their cooperative programs, 22 librarians listed activities falling under the category "special programs on literacy and basic education." Fifteen of these programs involved cooperation with local public schools; four included other public agencies; two involved the State Library and one involved an unidentified agency. An additional question requesting details on these programs drew 12 responses and only one of these, that of the Cleveland Public Library, gave full details on the project. Other responses were "reading projects, Headstart children come to the library for monthly story hour, loan books to migrant summer school program, story hours, remedial school program, Headstart program, cooperation with Operation Alphabet."

Six librarians gave data on expenditures: four estimated 5% of their budget went into these programs; one estimated 2% and another indicated 30% of the juvenile book budget.

When asked to rank their cooperative activities only sixty-two librarians ranked special programs on literacy and basic education. Using a scale of greatest importance "1" to least importance "5", no librarian ranked these programs "1". Seven librarians ranked them "2"; four librarians ranked them "3"; eighteen librarians ranked them "4"; and thirty-three ranked them "5".

Librarians were asked to rank the interest of the librarian and the Board from "1" to "5" in response to questions about goals of the library. One of the services listed was "expand activities and resources to non-users of the library; that is, the minimal readers and the newly-literate, and increase cooperation with agencies concerned with such groups." The responses are summarized on the following page.

Interest of Chief Librarians

	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Libraries	55	27	35	19	16
Percentage of Respondents	24.0	11.8	15.3	8.3	7.0

Interest of Library Boards

	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Libraries	43	25	26	18	22
Percentage of Respondents	18.8	10.9	11.4	7.9	9.6

For comparative purposes the responses to the statement "expand resources to assist students and increase cooperation with schools" are listed below:

Interest of Chief Librarians

	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Libraries	87	33	31	16	9
Percentage of Respondents	38.0	14.4	13.5	7.0	3.9

Interest of Library Boards

	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Libraries	73	30	35	13	9
Percentage of Respondents	31.9	13.1	15.3	5.7	3.9

Relationships with Other Local Libraries

One of the primary characteristics of Ohio public libraries is isolation. Librarians and boards do not feel interdependent - even those in the same county. Each library regards itself as a separate entity.

The budgeting process has been a factor in the creation of this atmosphere. Budgeting officials have not insisted that library boards present unified programs but have dealt with each individually.

There is apparently also a degree of complacency on the part of local library boards particularly among the small libraries. In libraries of less than 100,000 volumes about 1/3 of the librarians judged that their library boards felt that "the library is doing an adequate job as it is now operating." When librarians were asked to rank their interest and that of the library board in "extend(ing) or expand(ing) your library system through contracts for services to outlying areas, through federation with existing libraries and/or administrative unification with other libraries," the results were as follows:

Interest of Chief Librarians

	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Libraries	29	8	27	14	49
Percentage of Respondents	12.7	3.5	11.8	6.1	21.4

Interest of Library Boards

	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Libraries	14	6	2	15	59
Percentage of Respondents	6.1	2.6	9.2	6.6	25.8

Apparently, the belief that no library is "entire in itself," a basic part of library development planning in many other states, has not gained great acceptance in Ohio.

In addition to the above data, there are other indications that library boards may be more at fault in this regard than librarians. The formation and activities of the Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries (SWORL), the cooperative cataloging project at Barnesville, and the questionnaire returns from librarians which indicated that "other nearby libraries" was the second most frequent source of advice on library problems (the State Library being first), tend to indicate that librarians may be more aware of the necessity for cooperation than boards.

If the problem of Ohio's many, small, isolated libraries is to be solved, library boards will need to realize that there must be meaningful discussion and planning among all libraries, certainly at the county level, and wherever possible on a broader regional basis.

Relationships with Other Local Agencies

Wherever the librarian and library board have established a strong communications link with other social agencies the public school has generally been the first and frequently the only agency reached.

No statistical data were collected but field visits support the conclusion that there is also a relatively strong degree of involvement between public libraries and local history and genealogy groups.

The low degree of cooperative activity with other social agencies and the low degree of interest by librarians and boards in expanding programs and resources to minimal readers both cited previously tend to indicate that the library is not involved in the current efforts to eliminate ignorance and poverty.

Local librarians and boards should promptly begin to rethink the role of the library in those areas and seek to establish and maintain close communication with other social and welfare agencies.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND FINAL OBSERVATIONS

Intellectual Freedom

In the questionnaire returns of 133 librarians, 58.1% of the respondents indicated that the library board had not adopted a policy on book selection. In addition, 76.4% of the librarians indicated that the board had not adopted a written policy statement on censorship.

On the other hand, almost without exception librarians interviewed reported that their libraries had not encountered problems in the area of censorship or book selection.

Either Ohio varies substantially from the nation-wide climate in which intellectual freedom is a serious, persistent problem or Ohio librarians have built book collections which avoid controversy. In either case the true facts should be obtained.

One of the major claims the public library has for public support is that it presents ideas and facts on all issues, controversial or not impartially. Ignoring books containing controversial ideas deprives society of one of its methods of adapting to a changing environment. Thus the library is robbed of vitability as a consequential institution. Perhaps one of the library schools in Ohio could seek a grant to finance a study of book selection and censorship.

External Professional Journals

Ohio librarians have not written extensively about Ohio libraries in professional journals. Exclusive of articles appearing in the OLA Bulletin an examination of Library Literature reveals very few listings on Ohio libraries. (Table VI) This is an area in which it is difficult to assign responsibility for action. The external image which Ohio presents to the library profession should be a matter of concern to both OLA-OLTA and the State Library.

Certainly both agencies will want to encourage the preparation of articles interpreting future developments as positively as possible to offset the negative quality of past professional news about libraries in Ohio.

Recruitment

The process of recruitment presents many communications problems. Recruitment is concerned with providing information about library careers and at the same time influencing career and employment decisions.

Following the national pattern, Ohio has depended to a great extent upon older women for its professional librarians. There has also been a strong tendency toward hiring from within the state. These factors would appear to indicate that serious personnel shortages will be encountered in the coming years. It is also to be hoped that the process of study and evaluation now underway will produce an accelerated rate of development for library services. If this is the case, the personnel problem will become acutely aggravated possibly to the point of acting as a serious deterent to progress.

In order to avoid such an event the State Library and the OLA-OLTA should begin developing plans for increasing the input of new professional librarians. The program should have a dual focus of recruitment of professional librarians from other states and the recruitment and training of new professionals.

External Recruitment

The most favorable area of approach would seem to be individuals already at work in other states. Activities to be undertaken might include special mailings and exhibits at regional and state meetings. Increasingly, library recruiters are finding visits to library schools fruitless because so many new graduates are already committed to either a type of library in another state or to a particular library because of scholarship grants.

Internal Recruitment

A program is needed to bring information about librianship to young people while career choices are being made. Frequent visits should be made to college placement offices and counselors.

While college campus recruiting is probably the primary source of new professionals the program should also attempt to reach special audiences which may be willing to consider a new career. Included in this group would be college graduates who made an unwise career choice and now wish to enter a few field, and women who have raised families and now wish to return to working life.

Other states have already pioneered a sufficient variety of recruiting approaches for the subject to require more than minimal discussion here, except to state that it seems imperative that a strong recruitment program must be a first step in a program of library development.

TABLE I

SIZE OF COLLECTIONS OF LIBRARIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE STATE LIBRARY UNION CATALOG

Number of Volumes	Number of Libraries
50,000 - 99,999	4
100,000 - 149,999	2
150,000 - 199,999	10
200,000 - 299,999	1
300,000 - 499,999	1
500,000 - 999,999	5
1,000,000 - 1,999,999	1
2,000,000 - 2,999,999	1
3,000,000 -	1

Source of data: Ohio State Library. 1967 Directory of Ohio Libraries. Ohio State Library, 1967, pp. 40-47.

TABLE II

OHIO LIBRARIES LACKING TELEPHONES

Place	Name of Library	Type	Population
Alger	Alger Public Library	School District	1,068
Andover	Andover Public Library	School District	1,116
Ashley	Wornstaff Memorial Library	Association	907
Attica	Attica Local School District Library	School District	965
Belle Center	Belle Center Free Public Library	School District	949
Bucyrus	Bucyrus Public Library	Municipal	12,276
Centerburg	Centerburg Public Library	Association	963
Dola	Hardin Northern Public Library	School District	1,006
Forest	Forest-Jackson Public Library	School District	1,314
Germantown	Germantown Public Library	School District	3,399
Gratis	Marion Lawrance Memorial Library	Municipal	586
Highland	Highland Public and School Library	Township	265

TABLE II (Continued)

Place	Name of Library	Type	Population
Holgate	Holgate Community Library	School District	1,374
Homer	Burlington Township Public Library	Township	250
Jefferson	Citizen's Library Association	Association	2,116
Lewisburg	Brown Memorial Library	Municipal	1,415
Liberty Center	Liberty Center Public Library	School District	867
McClure	McClure School and Community Library	School District	651
Manchester	Manchester School District Public Library	School District	2,172
Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg Public Library	School District	1,810
Monroeville	Monroeville Public Library	School District	1,371
Mt. Sterling	Mt. Sterling Public Library	Joint School District	1,338
Mt. Victory	Mt. Victory-Dudley Public Library	School District	598
New Straitsville	New Straitsville Public Library	School District	1,019
Oak Hill	Oak Hill Public Library	School District	1,748
Peebles	Peebles Free Public Library	School District	1,601

TABLE II (Continued)

Place	Name of Library	Type	Population
Plain City	Plain City School District Library	School District	2,146
Pomeroy	Meigs Local School District Public Library	School District	3,345
Richwood	Richwood Public Library	School District	2,137
Ridgeway	Ridgeway Public Library	School District	448
Rock Creek	Rock Creek Public Library	School District	673
Shauck	Perry Cook Memorial Library	School District	
Wellston	Wellston Public Library	School District	5,728
Zanesfield	Dr. Earl S. Sloan Library	Association	288

SUMMARY:

School District	24
Joint School District	1
Association	4
Municipal	3
Township	2
	34

Average population served: 1,757

Source: Ohio State Library. 1967 Directory of Ohio Libraries. Ohio State Library, 1967, pp. 56-58.

TABLE III

ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

This table presents the results of an analysis of newspaper clippings received by the OLA-OLTA Executive Director's Office covering the period Januay 1, 1966 - May 30, 1967. Approximately 4,400 clippings were received during this period and the analysis is based upon a 20% random sampling of 873 relevant (dealing with public libraries) clippings.

Definitions used in classifying clippings are as follows:

Finance - Articles dealing with budgets, expenditures, fund drives, tax levies and audits except articles dealing with finances for buildings; repairs, remodeling, alteration were classified under buildings.

Service - Articles explaining or interpreting programs, new services, new collections, changes in service rules or procedures; i.e., a new circulation system or loan policy.

General - Notices of general information, board meetings, library closings or changes in hours, attendance at meetings.

Personnel - Articles dealing with board appointments, deaths of practicing librarians, honors received by librarians or board members, appointments and resignations.

Planning - Articles relating to long-range planning for service programs or development of library services. Plans for individual buildings were classified under buildings. A long-range plan for branch library development would have been classified under planning. Plans for a specific branch would have been under buildings.

State Library - Only articles relating directly to the State Library or in which State Library staff members played an important part were classified here.

The number of articles originated by the library appears as a single figure under each heading. The number of articles orignating externally appears as an underlined figure and in the few cases in which the origin of articles could not be determined, the figure is in parentheses.

Articles were classified as library-originated when they were clearly news releases from the library or when library officials were extensively quoted or when the library had obviously supplied most of the information contained in the article.

TABLE III

ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

COUNTY and Place	Finance	Service	Personnel	Planning	Buildings	General
ADAMS						
Manchester						
Peebles						1
ALLEN						
Bluffton			1			(1)
Lima		4				1 1
ASHLAND						
Ashland						
Loudonville						
ASHTABULA						
Andover						1
Ashtabula Harbor	1					
Ashtabula	24(1)					
Conneaut	2		1			
Jefferson	1	1				3 1
Kingsville	1					
Orwell	1					
Rock Creek	1 1					
ATHENS						
Nelsonville	1		1			
AUGLAIZE						
St. Marys		1	2			
Wapakoneta	1				2 9	
BELMONT						
Barnesville		1	2		2 4	2 1
Bellaire						
Martins Fry			2			
St. Clairsville			1(1)			1
BROWN						
Georgetown						1
Ripley						
BUTLER						
Hamilton		1			5 4	3 1
Middletown						
CARROLL						
Carrollton						

TABLE III (Continued)

COUNTY and Place	Finance	Service	Personnel	Planning	Buildings	General
CHAMPAIGN						
Mechanicsburg						
St. Paris	1				1 1	2 1
Urbana 1	1					
CLARK						
New Carlisle						
Springfield		1		2	1 2(1)	
CLERMONT						
Batavia		3	2		3 1	3
CLINTON						
Blanchester						
Sabina						
Wilmington	2		2			2 1
COLUMBIANA						
Columbiana						
E.Liver Pool	1					
E.Palestine						
Leetonia						1
Lisbon						
Salem		1				
Wellsville						
COSHOCTON						
Coshocton			1			
CRAWFORD						
Bucvrus						
Crestline						
Galion	1				1	2
CUYAHOGA						
Cleveland Public		16	8 4		1 1	7 2
Cleveland (Cuyahoga Cty)	2	6	2 3		12 13	10 4
Cleveland Hgts.	1	2	1		3 1	2
E.Cleveland					1 1	1
Euclid	1	1	1			2 1
Lakewood			3			1 1
Rocky River						
Shaker Hgts.		1				
Westlake						
DARKE						
Arcanum						
Greenville						
New Madison						
Versailles						

TABLE III (Continued)

COUNTY and Place	Finance	Service	Personnel	Planning	Buildings	General
DEFIANCE						
Defiance						1
DELAWARE						
Ashley						
Deleware			1			
Sunburg						
ERIE						
Berlin Heights	2				1	2
Huron						
Sandusky						
Vermilion						
FAIRFIELD						
Lancaster						
Pickerington						
FAYETTE						
Washington C.H	1	1			1	1 1
FRANKLIN						
Bexley					3 1	
Columbus	1	3 1	1(1)	1	5	3 3
Grandview Heights	21	2	1			1
Grove City					1	
Westerville						
Worthington		1	1			1 1
FULTON						
Archbold						1
Delta						
Fayette		1	1		1	
Metamora	1					
Swanton						
Wauseon						
GALLIA						
Gallipolis	2		1			
GEAUGA						
Burton						1 1
Chardon	1 1					
GREENE						
Xenia				1		
GUERNSEY						
Cambridge	1			2		1

TABLE III (Continued)

COUNTY and Place	Finance	Service	Person-nel	Plan-ning	Build-ings	General
HAMILTON						
Cincinnati	4 5	8	5 4	1	8 4	5 2(1)
HANDCOCK						
Finlay			1			4
McComb						
HARDIN						
Ada	1					
Alger					1	
Dola						
Forest						1
Kenton	11		1		5 2	2 1
Mt. Victory					1	
Ridgeway						
HARRISON						
Bowerston						
Cadiz						
HENRY						
Deshler						
Holgate						
Liberty Ctr.						
McClure						
Napoleon						1
HIGHLAND						
Highland	2 1					1
Hillsboro					1	1
HOCKING						
Logan						
HOLMES						
Millersburg						
HURON						
Belleview	1					
Monroeville						
Newlondon						
Norwalk						
Willard					1 1	1
JACKSON						
Jackson						2
Oak Hill						
Wellston			2 1		4 3	1
JEFFERSON						
Steubenville			1			

TABLE III (Continued)

	Finance	Service	Personnel	Planning	Buildings	General
KNOX						
Centerburg						
Mt. Vernon						
LAKE						
Fairport Harbor			1			1
Kirtland	1	1	1 1		1 1	1
Madison				1		1 1
Mentor		6	2		1 1	1
Painesville	1	2	2		1 1	2
Perry	1					2
Wickliffe		2	1			4
Willoughby		3	1			(1)
LAWRANCE						
Tronton	(1)1 4	3			1	1
LICKING						
Alexandria						1
Granville						1
Homer						
Newark	1	1	1			
Pataskala	1				2	
LOGAN						
Belle Center						
Bellefontaine		1	1			3
Zanesfield						
LORAIN						
Amherst						1
Avon Lake		1 1				
Elyria		1			.12 5	1
Grafton						
Lorain						2
Oberlin		1				
Wellington						
LUCAS						
Maumee		2				2
Sylvania						
Toledo	1		(1)			2 1
MADISON						
London			2			
Mt. Sterling						
Plain City						
W.Jefferson						

TABLE III (Continued)

COUNTY and Place	Finance	Service	Personnel	Planning	Buildings	General
MAHONING						
Youngstown	1 2		1 1	3 2		3
MARION						
Marion			1			4
MEDINA						
Medina		1	2			(1)2 5
Wadsworth	1 1	1				
MEIGS						
Pomeroy			1			
Middleport		1	1		1	
MERCER						
Celina						1
Cold Water						
Fort Recovery					1	
Rockford						1
MIAMI						
Bradford						
Covington		1				
Piqua			1			2
Tipp City						
Troy					1	
West Milton						
MONROE						
Woodsfield						1
MONTGOMERY						
Centerville						
Dayton	1 3	2	1 1	1	1	1
Miamisburg						3
Germantown						
Oakwood						
MORLAN						
McConnelsville						
MORROW						
Cardington						
Chesterfield						
Mt. Gilead						
Shauck						
MUSKINGUM						
Zonesville			1			1
NOBLE						
Caldwell						1

TABLE III (Continued)

COUNTY and Place	Finance	Service	Personnel	Planning	Buildings	General
OTTAWA						
Elmore	3			1	1 1	2 1
Oak Harbor						
Port Clinton	1 1				(3)1 1	1
PAUDLING						
Paulding						
PERRY						
New Lexington						
New Straitsville						
PICKAWAY						
Circleville			1 1			1 1
PIKE						
Waverly						1
PORTAGE						
Hiram		3(1)			1	1
Kent		1				
Ravenna			1	1	(1)	
PREBLE						
Cambellstown						
Eaton	1	2				1
Gratis						
Lewisburg						
PUTNAM						
Ottawa						2
RICHLAND						
Mansfield	1	1				2 1
Shelby						
ROSS						
Chillicothe Public	1	1				
Chillicothe County	1	2	2		1 1	
SANDUSKY						
Clyde	1		1			2
Fremont			2		1 1	6
SCIOTO						
Portsmouth			1			1
SENECA						
Attica						
Bettsville						
Bloomville						2

TABLE III (Continued)

COUNTY and Place	Finance	Service	Personnel	Planning	Buildings	General
SENECA (Cont'd)						
Fostoria					2 2	2
Green Springs						
Tiffin		1	1			5
Thompson Twnshp (Bellevue)						
SHELBY						
Sidney		2	1			1
STARK						
Alliance		1 1				1
Canal Fulton						1
Canton	1				5	2
Louisville						1
Massillon			(1)			
Minerva					1	
North Canton	1	1	1		1	
SUMMIT						
Akron	1	4 1	7 2(1)		2 6	3 5
Barberton		1	1			2
Cuyahoga Falls			1		3	
Hudson		1	1			
Peninsula		1	1			1
Stow						
Twinsburg		2				1(1)
TRUMBULL						
Bristolville						
Girard						
Hubbard						
Kinman						
Newton Falls	1					3
Niles						
Warren	2	1			4	
TUSCARAWAS						
Dover		1				
Gnadenhutten						
New Philadelphia						
Newcomerstown						
Urichsville	1			1	4	

TABLE III (Continued)

COUNTY and Place	Finance	Service	Personnel	Planning	Buildings	General
UNION						
Marysville						
Richwood					2	
VAN WERT						
Delphos						1
Van Wert					1	1
VINTON						
McArthur		1				
WARREN						
Franklin		1				
Lebanon						
Morrow						
Waynesville						2
WASHINGTON						
Marietta	5 5	2			10 6	3
WAYNE						
Orrville			2			
Wooster					4 1	
WILLIAMS						
Bryan						
Montpelier						
WOOD						
Bowling Green	3 5	2	1 1	1		6
N. Baltimore		1				1
Pemberville					1	1 1
Perrysburg		1				
Rossford		1				
Wayne					1	
Weston						
WYANDOT						
Carey	1	1	1			2
Sycamore						
Upper Sandusky						
State Library		5 6	1		1	2 1
OLA - OLTA			1 1			2
National Library Week		3			1	6 14(1)

TABLE IV

OHIO PUBLIC LIBRARIES HAVING REGULARLY SCHEDULED RADIO PROGRAMS

Place	Name of Library
Akron	Akron Public Library
Alliance	Rodman Public Library
Canton	Canton Public Library Association
Chillicothe	Ross County District Library
Cincinnati	Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County
Cleveland	Cleveland Public Library Cuyahoga County Public Library
Columbus	Columbus Public Library
Coshocton	Coshocton Public Library
Dayton	Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library
Lancaster	Fairfield County District Library
Lima	Lima Public Library
Marietta	Washington County Public Library
Marion	Carnegie Public Library
Massillon	Massillon Public Library
Maumee	Lucas County Public Library

TABLE IV (Continued)

Place	Name of Library
Middletown	Middletown Free Public Library
Painesville	Morley Library
Perrysburg	Way Public Library
Portsmouth	Portsmouth Public Library
Toledo	Toledo Public Library

Source: American Library Directory, 25th edition, R. R. Bowker Co., 1967, pp. 839-889.

TABLE V

PUBLIC LIBRARY SUBSCRIBING TO AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICE

Place	Name of Library
Akron	Akron Public Library
Alliance	Rodman Public Library
Ashtabula	Ashtabula County District Library
Cleveland	Cleveland Public Library
Dayton	Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library
Fostoria	Kaubisch Memorial Public Library
Lima	Lima Public Library
Lorain	Lorain Public Library
Mansfield	Mansfield Public Library
Massillon	Massillon Public Library
Youngstown	Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County

TABLE VI

ARTICLES DEALING WITH OHIO PUBLIC LIBRARIES, THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY OR THE OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (EXCLUSIVE OF ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN) FROM JANUARY 1, 1955 THROUGH JUNE, 1967

1955-1957

None

1958-1960

Brahm, W. "Library Science in Ohio, 2050 A.D.," Library Journal, 83:1013-16, April 1, 1958.

Craig, F. S. "Joie de Livres: a report from a recruiting workshop of the Ohio Library Association," A.L.A. Bulletin, 53:511-13, June, 1959.

Lewis, D. (ed). "ILA-OLA Conference," Library Occurrent, 19:155-60, December, 1958.

1961-1963

Carothers, N. J. "Libraries Are an Important Part of the Cleveland Circle of Culture," A.L.A. Bulletin, 55:428-30, May, 1961.

"Abolishment of the Ohio State Library as a Separate Institution, " Wilson Library Bulletin, 38:316, December, 1963.

"Ohio State Librarian Resigns," Library Journal, 88:3182, September 15, 1963.

"Ohio's Little Hoover Commission Recommends Elimination of State Library," Library Journal, 88:4174 November 1, 1963.

TABLE VI (Continued)

1961-1963 (continued)

"Timetable for Destruction," Library Journal, 88:3173-5, September 15, 1963.

1964

"O.L.A. Condemns Little Hover Report on Abolishing the State Library," Library Journal, 88:4270, December 15, 1963.

Marchman, W. P. "Ohio Rich in Manuscript Repositories," Hobbies, 63:110-11, December, 1963.

1965

None

1966

Goulder, G. "Some Early Ohio Libraries," The Serif (Kent State University Library Quarterly), 3:3-8, March, 1966.

"Blasingame Appointed Consultant to Ohio Public Library Survey," Library Journal, 91:5567, November 15, 1966.

1967-(through June)

None

Source: Library Literature. H. W. Wilson Co., (1955 - June, 1967).

FOOTNOTES

1. These unpublished interview notes were taken by the Nelson Associates staff in developing the study cited in footnote 2 and elsewhere.

2. Side Lines From the State Library. Ohio State Library. June 22, 1967, p. 1.

3. Nelson Associates, Inc. The Ohio State Library. Nelson Associates, 1967, p. 1.

4. *Ibid*., p. 34.

5. Ohio State Library. 1967 Directory of Ohio Libraries. Ohio State Library, 1967. p. 47.

6. Statistics made available by the State Library staff.

7. Nelson, *op. cit*., pp. 35-40.

8. Ohio State Library, *op. cit*., pp. 40-46.

9. Telephone conversation with the office of the Executive Secretary, Special Library Association.

10. Ellen Altman. The Ohio Library Association and the Ohio Library Trustee Association, a survey. Unpublished study prepared for Ralph Blasingame. July, 1967. pp. 54 and 61.

11. *Ibid*., p. 15.

12. *Ibid*.

13. American Library Association. Public Relations Department. Telephone conversation with author.

14. U. S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1966 (87th edition). Washington, D.C., 1966. p. 519.

15. American Library Directory, 25th ed., R. R. Bowker Co., 1967, pp. 839-889.